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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year ending December 31st, 1948

Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1948

Chairman : Councillor W. Allen

Members -

Councillor Mrs. M. Bird

„ D. Harvey

„ Mrs. W. J. Porter

„ A. G. Richardson

„ P. L. Wheeley

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. H. FRANKS, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

MR. W. H. MEYNELL, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk :

Miss E. J. Tutton

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council*

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report, including the Sanitary Inspector's Report, for the year ending 31st December, 1948.

In the statistical tables which follow, births and deaths have been corrected for "inward" and "outward" transfers—i.e., they refer only to persons who normally reside in the district, and they include all births and deaths among them wherever occurring. Infectious diseases, however, are allocated to the district in which they arise, irrespective of place of normal residence of the patient.

This has been a good year so far as the health of the population is concerned, and the unsatisfactory tendencies noted in the previous year (1947) have not re-appeared.

The birthrate in the district rose from 16.9 per thousand of the population (1947) to 18.8 per thousand (1948), a total of 150 live births being recorded. (It is curious that 93 were females and only 57 were males.) The death rate fell from 12.9 per thousand of the population (1947) to 8.9 per thousand (1948), the greatest reduction being in deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation and from violent causes. There were no deaths from road accidents or suicide, and no deaths of mothers during or resulting from childbirth. Cancer deaths, however, increased from 11 in 1947 to 16 in 1948.

The estimated population of the district rose from 7730 (mid-1947) to 7987 (mid-1948), an increase of 257 persons. As the number of inhabited houses increased by 73 during the year, (a considerable achievement under present difficulties), the average number of inhabitants per house remains the same as in the previous year, at approximately 3.68.

Infantile Paralysis, which caused such great concern in 1947, was entirely absent from the district during 1948; measles and whooping cough notifications fell once more to exceptionally low figures. There was no diphtheria throughout the year, and the solitary case which occurred in 1947 becomes the only one of diphtheria in the district to be confirmed during the last five years! Five new cases of tuberculosis occurred as compared with nine in the previous year. No deaths were caused by infectious disease other than tuberculosis (3) and pneumonia (5).

Figures such as these (though no cause for complacency, having been achieved only by a century of public health vigilance) emphasize the change which is taking place in the field of preventive medicine. Environmental hygiene now begins to extend far beyond its original main function, which was the control of infectious disease. The increasing number of aged and infirm among our population, the housing shortage, and the growing habit of communal feeding, are now bringing such problems as accident prevention, old people's welfare, and hygienic food preparation into major public health prominence.

Infections are by no means the only preventable diseases, and your Council, realizing the increasing relative importance of other matters affecting the public health, has entered new fields of activity during the year. The Public Health Department became integrated with a newly formed Old People's Welfare Committee; for the first time the department was allotted a prominent part in the Safety Week

Exhibition, to publicize the preventable causes of everyday accidents in the home among the very young and the very old; a "Hygienic Food Trader's Guild" was inaugurated, in conjunction with the neighbouring Chigwell Urban District Authority, with the object of assisting and encouraging voluntary efforts among traders in foodstuffs towards improved methods of manufacture, distribution and handling of food.

These innovations may truly be regarded as a sign of our times, in which increasing achievements in the field of infectious disease control permit, and lend encouragement to, an expansion of public health activities in other and new directions.

The National Health Service Act, which came into operation on July 5th, 1948, has had little effect on the functions of your Council's Health Department other than the transfer of responsibility for the Ambulance Service and the Diphtheria Immunisation Service to the County Council, and the transfer of responsibility for hospitalization of infectious diseases to the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

In concluding, I would again like to record my appreciation to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued help and co-operation, and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year.

H. FRANKS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	10,959
Population	...	...	...	7,987
Number of inhabited houses		...	...	2,170
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£61,893
Sum represented by a penny rate		...	...	£236

The rate in the pound was 20s. 10d.

Vital Statistics.

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births : Legitimate	...	55	92	147
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3
			Total	150

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population ... 18.8

		Male	Female	Total
Still Births : Legitimate	...	4	0	4
Illegitimate	...	0	0	0
			Total	4

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ... 26.0

		Male	Female	Total
Deaths (all causes)	...	39	34	71

(Registrar General's Figures)

Death rate per 1,000 population ... 8.9

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :

		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	0	0	0
			Total	4

Death rate of infants under 1 year (per 1,000 live births) 26.7

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under age 2 years 0

Maternal deaths ... 0

Causes of Death as given by The Registrar General for the year 1948

			Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			3	0	3
Cancer (all forms)	...	...	8	8	16
Intracranial vascular lesions		...	1	6	7
Heart Disease...	...	...	6	7	13
Other Diseases of Circulatory System...			3	1	4
Bronchitis	...	...	3	1	4
Pneumonia	...	...	2	2	4
Digestive Diseases	...	...	4	1	5
Nephritis	...	...	2	0	2
Congenital Malformations					
Birth Injuries	...	...	1	0	1
Infantile Diseases	...	...	
Premature birth	...	...	1	1	2
Violent causes	...	...	1	0	1
All other causes	...	...	4	7	11
			—	—	—
	Totals		39	34	73
			—	—	—

Deaths by Ages.

Age group	No. of Deaths
Under 1 year	4
1—2 years	0
2—5 years	1
5—15 years	1
15—25 years	1
25—35 years	1
35—45 years	4
45—55 years	4
55—65 years	9
65—75 years	15
75 years and over	33
	—
Total	73
	—

Table of Comparative Birth Rates and Death Rates in the year 1948 (Provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns). Rates per 1,000 population.

		England and Wales	126 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adm. County	W.H.C. U.D.
Live Births	...	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	18.8
Still Births	...	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.50
Deaths : All causes		10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	8.9
Infants under 1 year		34.0	39.0	32.0	31.0	26.7

SECTION B.

General Provision of the Health Services in the Area

- (a) **Public Health Officers** of the Local Authority (see first page).
- (b) **Laboratory Facilities.** A Ministry of Health Laboratory operates at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping. Milk' water and ice cream samples are examined at the Counties Public Health Laboratory, 66 Queen Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- (c) **Ambulance Facilities.** With the inception of the National Health Service Act 1946, transport of the sick and injured and maternity cases became the responsibility of the Essex County Council as from 5th July, 1948, and is free of charge.

In cases of accident or emergency, an ambulance is obtained by dialling 999 on any Waltham Cross telephone. Where there is no dialling system it is sufficient to lift the receiver and ask for an ambulance to be sent to the place required, or to deliver the message personally at the Fire Station, Romeland, Waltham Abbey. Calls of a non-urgent nature are only accepted from responsible persons in the service, e.g. doctors, nurses, etc.

The "sitting case" car service previously organised by your Council continues, by consent of the volunteers concerned, to operate in the district as part of the new County Council service.

- (d) **Hospitals.** As from 5th July, 1948, the hospitals serving the area form part of the Forest Group of Hospitals administered by the North-East London Regional Hospital Board.

(e) **Child Welfare.** Under the new Health Service Act, the Essex County Council remains the Child Welfare authority for the district as before. Clinics are held at the following times at "The Cedars," Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey :—

Child Welfare Centre. Every Friday at 2 p.m.

School Children (minor ailments). 1st and 3rd Monday in each month at 2 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation. 1st and 3rd Monday in each month at 3 p.m. No charge is made.

Ante-Natal Clinic. 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month at 2 p.m.

Dental Clinic. By appointment only.

Eye Specialist. By appointment only.

Physiotherapist. By appointment only.

Day Nursery continues to be available for children under school age. Applications for admission should be addressed to "The Matron, Day Nursery, The Cedars, Sewardstone Road".

Home visiting is carried out by the County Council's Health Visitors in the area.

(f) **School Health Service.** The Education Authority is the Essex County Council. School nurses inspect the children regularly, and there is a medical inspection at each school not less than once per year. Advice and treatment are provided at the Combined Treatment Centre at the appropriate sessions as listed above.

- (g) **Tuberculosis Service.** Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Essex County Council at the Combined Treatment Centre, Regent Road, Epping—every Tuesday at 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

During the year the Care Association for the area covering the Chigwell, Epping, Waltham Abbey and Ongar districts continued to function. The Association assists cases awaiting admission to sanatorium in various ways and arranges also for the admission of child contacts to convalescent homes. It concerns itself also with the after care of patients by assistance in obtaining materials for occupational therapy and whenever possible, suitable employment for those fit for work. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions and receives also a grant from the County Council.

The Honorary Secretary is Mr. A. J. Edwards, 37 Woodland Road, Loughton.

- (h) **District Nurses' and Midwives' Services** are provided by the Essex County Council, and administered locally by the Forest Area Health Sub-Committee of the Council.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Sections C, D & E)

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

I. (i) **Water Supply.**

The district is within the Metropolitan Water Board's area of supply. There are outlying parts of the district which do not receive the benefit of this supply and depend solely on water from shallow wells. A catering premises at High Beech was supplied with water by the extension of the Board's mains.

At Claverhambury, the Clapton Stadium Ltd. supply their dwelling houses and kennels, together with an adjoining dairy farm, with water obtained from an artesian well. The water is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

(ii) **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

Sewage from the urban parts of the area, together with that from parts of Upshire and High Beech, is conveyed by both gravitation and electric pumps to the Main Works at Brooker Road. The treatment here comprises screening, sedimentation and aeration in circular filters after which the effluent is irrigated and finally discharged into Cobbins Brook, a tributary of the River Lee.

A similar works on a small scale serves the Sewardstonebury area, whilst the sewage from about 25 dwellings in Sewardstone gravitates to a small works consisting of septic tanks and rectangular filters, together with a hydraulic pump for lifting sewage up to the filters and final irrigation channels.

The remainder of the district is not sewered, drainage going mainly to cesspools which are emptied quarterly under a Council contract.

The Council have recently resolved to make application to the Ministry of Health for a loan of £7,900 for sanction to proceed with a scheme for the drainage of the hamlet of Sewardstone. The scheme to include sewers covering the area from the Grange on the North to the "Royal Oak" on the South and to a point approximately 400 yards up Mott Street on the East. A pumping station with electrically operated pumps in duplicate will raise the sewage via a rising main to the existing gravity sewer opposite Grange House.

(iii) Rivers and Streams.

The River Lee and Cobbins Brook which flow through the area, are under the control of the Lee Conservancy Board. The Board's Officers have been extremely diligent in dealing with all possible sources of pollution.

2. (i) Closet Accommodation.

A few closets on the conservancy system remain in the area. They are situated in premises remote from the sewer.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

Refuse and salvage are collected on alternative weeks by a 10 cubic yard S.D. freighter supplemented by a 5 cubic yard Fordson freighter. The Council will shortly be instituting a weekly collection of both salvage and refuse. Trade refuse is collected separately once a week at a quarterly charge basis on the rate of 6d. per bin.

All refuse is sorted for salvage material. Paper, metals, glass and bones are separated and sold to produce a substantial revenue and assist in the present shortage of raw materials. Refuse disposal is by a two-cell forced draught incinerator. Waste food is collected by a contractor from bins distributed throughout the district and is used after sterilisation for pig feeding.

Council maintained streets are scavenged and gullies are emptied by direct labour. County Council roads are not delegated and these are cleansed by the County Council workmen working under the County Surveyor.

The Urban District Council's Engineer and Surveyor is Geo. Clarke, A.R.I.C.S., M.I. MUN.E.

(iii) Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

Number of Inspections made during 1948...	...	399
Number of Nuisances outstanding from 1947	...	nil
Number of Nuisances abated during 1948...	...	133
Number of Summonses or other Legal Action	...	nil
Number of Statutory Notices	... ..	nil

DISINFECTION :—

Number of Visits re cleansing and disinfection after infectious disease	12
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VERMINOUS PREMISES :—

Two Council houses and two privately owned houses were found to be infested with vermin. The Council houses were disinfested and in one case the cost of the work was recovered from the tenant. The sole male tenant of the other house was given notice to quit.

The two privately owned houses were disinfested and a number of effects destroyed. In each case the tenant was a single and aged person, incapable of keeping the premises in a clean state. Both were removed for purposes of cleansing and disinfestation. One of the persons elected to remain at St. Margarets Hospital, Epping. The problem of these aged people who get to a state where they are no longer able to care for themselves or their premises is a vexed one,

The Old People's Welfare Committee is doing what it can to help in necessitous cases but obviously where people are verminous and dirty they are outside the Committee's scope and welfare scheme. These people show a marked reluctance to enter an Institution and in such cases the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, must receive careful consideration.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS :—

Licences granted during 1948	23
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919 —

The Sanitary Inspector is the Rodent Officer acting for the Local Authority under the Act.

Systematic baiting of sewers was continued during the year. Later in the year a 10% testbaiting of manholes was effected with a "no-take" result.

The Private Dwellings Campaign was completed on 31st March, 1949. All premises in the area were visited. Where infestation was found to exist appropriate steps were taken to disinfest, with good results. The cost of the work was recovered from all business premises, and, also from some private dwellings where it was considered there was contributory negligence.

Agricultural premises are dealt with by the Essex Agricultural Executive Committee.

(iv) **Shops Acts, 1934.**

All premises under this heading were visited and found to comply with the provisions of the Acts.

(v) Camping Sites.

Number of sites for which licences have been issued by the				
Local Authority ...	...	...	...	18
Number of sites used for camping during 1948				5
Number of Campers during 1948...				300

The sites are provided with separate privy accommodation for the sexes; an adequate supply of pure water and also covered receptacles for refuse.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

The Sewardstone area continues to be polluted at times with smoke and grit from the Eastern Electricity Board's Power Station at Brimsdown. Representations were made to the appropriate authority to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance. It is regretted that there is little improvement.

SECTION D.

Housing

A shortage of building materials and of labour for housing, referred to in the last two Annual Reports, still continues, although the shortage of materials is less acute. However, the year 1948 saw the completion of 42 permanent houses by the Local Authority and 13 by private enterprise, which compares favourably with the country's average. There is promise of better progress with the Local Authority's housing programme in 1949, and bigger in-roads into the "waiting-list".

When dealing with low rented dwellings the application of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, is more prejudiced than ever by the term "repairable at reasonable expenses".

Local Authorities are advised that "regard shall be had to the estimated cost of works necessary to render it so fit and the value which the houses will have when the works are completed". Unfortunately, when these two figures have been obtained, with every care and accuracy, there is no indication in the Housing Act as to what relation one should bear to the other to bring a house within the category mentioned above.

There is no known rule or method of deciding reasonable expenses. It is, therefore, obvious that whilst the problem was a difficult one prior to 1939, how much more so it is to-day with the exorbitant cost of works and repair, and the low rents received for such property.

If this phrase is to remain the guiding principle in the repair of dwellings, one of two things must happen, i.e., costs must come down, or rents must go up, otherwise the situation becomes impossible.

Inspections of dwelling houses during the year	...	133
Works of repair were effected at the following		
number of houses	... ..	67
Demolition orders made	... ..	4
Statutory Notices served	... ..	3

In one case works required by a statutory notice were completed by the owner of the property. In both the other cases the works were effected in default by the Local Authority and the houses were taken over to defray the costs of the work.

Illness and staff difficulties have again combined to reduce the amount of work effected under this heading.

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Entwistle, A.R.V.O., Rehousing Officer, for the following information relating to premises administered by the Council.

ESTATE	NO. OF HOUSES			
Denny Avenue	62	
Harold Estate	50	
Upshire Road	36	
Tennyson Avenue	20	
Eastbrook Road	10	
Forest Close	10	
Beechfield Walk	24	
Princesfield Estate	26	
			—	238
Beechfield Walk & Lodge Lane (Prefabricated bungalows)	...	50		50
			—	
Requisitioned premises	...	47		
Avey Lane Camp (Squatters)	...	15		
			—	62
GRAND TOTAL				370

Total number of families rehoused during the year was 66, incorporating 260 persons in all.

SECTION E.

Inspection of Food

Milk Supply.

All premises where milk is produced or retailed are visited regularly and strict supervision is exercised to ensure the clean production and handling of milk.

Number of Cowkeepers on the register	...	...	19
Number of Producer-Retailers...	...	...	9
Number of Retailers only	..	...	7
Number of Inspections ...	...	...	134
Approximate number of milch cows	...	...	918
Number of premises producing Accredited Milk	...	1	
Number of premises producing Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	...	...	8

The number of premises producing Tuberculin Tested Milk was increased from seven to eight.

Supplementary licences for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936—43, were granted as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	6
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	5

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1933.

(Ice Cream Regulations) :—

Number of persons registered as manufacturers and vendors	...	...	11
Number of persons registered as vendors only	...	...	44

Although eleven are registered as manufacturers actually only two do manufacture. The remainder obtain their supplies from other firms.

Meat and Other Foods.

A Cattle Market and a General Market are held on Tuesday of each week, where the sale of food is supervised.

The practice of washing and disinfecting vehicles conveying livestock to and from the market was effected during the year as required by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1931.

All slaughtering is effected at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, Sewardstone Street, Waltham Abbey. Inspections, in the main, are effected outside office hours.

The following animals were inspected during the year :—

361	Cows
799	Steers and Heifers
33	Bulls
735	Calves
154	Pigs
1624	Sheep
<hr/>	
3706	Total
<hr/>	

The following were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

30	Bovine Carcasses
1	Calf Carcase
6	Sheep Carcasses
9	Pig Carcasses
4	Forequarters of Beef
6	Hindquarters of Beef
14	Bovine Hearts
29	Bovine Skirts
35	Bovine Spleens
245	Bovine Livers

180	Bovine Lungs
100	Bovine Head and Tongues
325	Bovine Part Livers
7	Pig's Livers
2	Pig's Lungs
1	Pig's Heart
29	Pig's Plucks
7	Pig's Heads
51	Sheep's Plucks
28	Sheep's Livers
5	Sheep's Heads
4	Calves' Plucks
1	Calves' Head
39	Sets of Bovine Offal complete

Total weight of meat thus surrendered = 12 Tons
6 cwts. 7 lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	832	361	735	1624	154
Number inspected ...	832	361	735	1624	154
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :—					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	2	2	1	6	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	125	5	73	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis ...	36%	35%	.81%	4.92%	31.82%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :—					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	6	20	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	172	157	—	—	9
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tub- erculosis...	21.39%	49.03%	—	—	7.79%

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are nine slaughtermen licenced under the Act.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

All premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale were inspected. The following articles were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

2 tins Boiled Beef & Carrots	1 tins Rabbit
2 „ Baked Beans	3 „ Rabbit (Australian)
1 „ Beef Loaf	1 „ Scotch Broth
1 „ Beef Loaf, minced	4 „ Soup
3 „ Beetroot	1 „ Salmon (Grade 3)
6 „ Bacon	4 „ Salmon (Grade 1)
1 „ Carrots	3 „ Sausage Meat
1 „ Crab Paste	2 „ Sausages
1 „ Cheese	1 „ Spaghetti & Tomatoes
2 „ Corned Mutton	1 „ Skinned Milk
10 „ Corned Beef (6 lb. tins)	2 „ Tomatoes
11 „ Corned Beef ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tins)	1 „ Tatarnuts
2 „ Dried Egg	1 „ Ulster Steak
12 „ Evaporated Milk (Full Cream)	1 „ Veal Loaf
35 „ Evaporated Milk	4 „ Whiting
3 „ Evaporated Milk (1 lb. tins)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bacon
9 „ Grapefruit	44 „ Butter
1 „ Grapefruit Juice	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Cheese
2 „ Grapes	24 „ Corned Beef
4 „ Jam	15 „ Figs
1 „ Jellied Veal	28 „ Lemon Cheese
4 „ Marmalade	30 „ Rabbit Flesh
1 „ Mince Loaf	56 „ Sago
2 „ Meat Lunch	56 „ Semolina
15 „ Mussels	218 „ Tapioca
3 „ Peaches	1 Barrel of Chitterlings (420 lbs.)
2 „ Processed Peas	1 Bag of Whelks
6 „ Peas	1 Camembert Cheese
1 „ Pork Brawn (6 lb. tins)	7 Cakes of Cheese
	4 Jars of Fish Paste
	3 tins Pork Brawn (4 lb. tins)
	3 „ Roes

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Essex County Council deal principally with matters coming under this heading. I am informed that all samples taken for examination in this area were found to be satisfactory. In addition, a number of samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are thirty factories on the register; sixty-eight visits were made to these premises. Minor defects found to exist were remedied at request. There are four outworkers in the district.

Factories surveyed in conjunction with the County					
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	3
Factories which have been requested to carry out					
extra works to comply with requirements	...				1
Factories which have had a certificate issued	...				1

W. H. MEYNELL,
C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (incl. inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Number of						
Premises	M/c	Number	Inspections	Written	Occupiers	M/c
	line	on		notices	prosecuted	line
(1)	No.	Register	(4)	(5)	(6)	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	30	68	17	nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises ...	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	3

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		M/c line No.
	M/c line No.	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	(7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	10	10	nil	nil	4	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	9	1	1	nil	1	9	
(a) insufficient ...	10	2	2	nil	1	10	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	12	4	4	nil	4	12	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	60	17	17	nil	6	60	
TOTAL ...							

OUTWORK

Nature of work	Section 110				Section 111		M/c line No.
	M/c line No.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
Wearing apparel—							
Making, etc.	13	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	13

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

(Full comments appear on pages 3—5 of this report.)

			Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	...	...	20	2	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	21	0	0
Acute Primary Pneumonia			13	2	0
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	3	3	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	4	1	0
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	1	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	6	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1	1	0

Tuberculosis.

Five cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year 2 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary. There were 3 deaths from this disease.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases during the year. Only one case (1947) of this disease has been confirmed in the district during the past five years.

99 children completed a course of immunisation during the year. Out of a total of 1839 children under the age of 15 residing in the district, 1233 (i.e. 67%) are now immunised.

Comparative Tables of Infectious Disease Notification and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population in 1948

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

1. Notifications per 1,000 population

		England and Wales	126 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adm. County	W.H.C. U.D.
Typhoid Fever ...	...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	0.50
Whooping Cough	...	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	2.62
Diphtheria ...	...	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.00
Erysipelas ...	...	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.75
Smallpox...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	2.50
Pneumonia ...	...	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	1.62
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00

2. Deaths per 1,000 population

Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.37
Influenza...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.50

3. Notifiable Diseases during the last five years

Disease	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever ...	5	5	6	13	4
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	1	0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia ...	7	1	1	2	13
Erysipelas ...	1	1	3	7	6
Enterperal Fever & Pyrexia	0	3	0	1	1
Measles ...	6	60	14	91	20
Whooping Cough ...	22	15	19	19	21
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	0	0	0	0

